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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/525,016	07/25/2005	Yasuhide Nakayama	Q85834	5028
23373 7590 06/22/2007 SUGHRUE MION, PLLC 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20037			EXAMINER STROUD, JONATHAN R	
			ART UNIT 3709	PAPER NUMBER
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/525,016

Applicant(s)

NAKAYAMA ET AL.

Examiner

Jonathan R. Stroud

Art Unit

3709

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 July 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-77 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-77 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 February 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/17/2005.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

***Specification***

1. The lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

***Claim Objections***

2. Claims 52-60 and 62 objected to because of the following informalities:

"matrixes" is believed to be in error for -- matrices -- Appropriate correction is required.

3. Claims 57-58 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because they are multiple dependent claims. See MPEP § 608.01(n).

Accordingly, the claims 57 and 58 have not been further treated on the merits.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

4. Claims 58, 60, 64 and 65 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112; first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter, "the dot form," which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

5. Claims 1-2, 5, 7-8, 10-14, 20-22, 25, 26, 30, 51-70 and 72-77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as best understood (see rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112,

Art Unit: 3709

second paragraph, above) as being anticipated by Dereume 6,165,212 as claimed.

A stent comprising a tubular stent matrix of which diameter is extendable and a flexible polymer layer coating said stent matrix, [col. 4 ll. 13-28, 60-62; further, col. 7 ll 20-21; "if desired, liner ... can be omitted"] said polymer layer is closely attached to and covers the entire surface of the stent matrix [col. 4 ll. 64-67] stent matrix is a mesh metallic member [col. 10 ll. 28-35] polymer layer is provided with a plurality of fine pores [col. 6 ll. 24-28, 64-67] fine pores are spaced from each other at intervals of 51 to 10000 microns and each pore has a diameter of 5 to 500 microns [col. 6 ll. 24-28], polymer layer is made of segmented polyurethane [col. 6, ll. 64-68], polymer layer is a polymer film of silicone series [col. 10 ll. 34-38], the thickness of said polymer layer is from 10 to 100 microns [col. 13 ll. 5-7], is coated with a biodegradable polymer [col. 10 ll. 35-40], polymer contains a drug selected from a group consisting of heparin [col. 11 ll. 1-6], A stent produced by a process claimed in claim 15 [Fig. 1, 2, 3; col. 4 ll. 13-28].

Dereume further teaches the method where the polymer film for outer layer and the polymer film for inner layer are made of a base polymer only, and after the removal of the mold, the stent matrix with the outer and inner films is impregnated into a liquid resin material of biodegradable polymer so as to form a coating layer of the biodegradable polymer. [col. 1 ll. 34-58] the base polymer is a segmented polyurethane polymer [see above] a step of perforating the polymer film on an intermediate product released from the mold [col. 1 ll. 45-50]

Dereume further teaches a process comprising a step of forming the polymer film by impregnating a mandrel into a liquid resin material for forming the polymer film and pulling up the mandrel, and a step of equalizing the thickness of the polymer film by pulling up the mandrel in the vertical direction and controlling the pulling-up speed. [col. 1 ll. 45-50].

Dereume further teaches fine pores formed after the polymer film is formed [col. 6 ll. 64-68].

Dereume further teaches a stent comprising stent matrixes, diameter is extendable and polymer films which are attached to both inner and outer peripheries of stent matrixes and have fine pores, stent matrixes aligned longitudinally and are united by the polymer films, the stent matrixes are independent from each other. [col. 4, ll. 13-48, The cover and liner can be joined, and therefore are originally independent from each other]

Dereume further teaches a stent comprising of stent matrixes which are aligned longitudinally thereof at intervals, a cylindrical outer polymer film which is overlaid on the outer peripheries, and a cylindrical inner polymer film which is laid on the inner peripheries, [col. 4 ll. 13-48], stent matrixes are united by the outer polymer film and the inner polymer film [col. 4 ll. 63-68], the outer polymer film and the inner polymer film allow the shift of the stent matrixes relative to the polymer films during expansion of the stent matrixes [col. 6, ll. 38-42], the outer polymer film and the inner polymer film are bonded to each other at portions between adjacent stent matrixes [col. 4, ll. 63-68; "This will ... create some bonding between the ... cover and ... liner at openings between the strands or

Art Unit: 3709

wires of the tubular support"] stent matrixes are mesh metallic members [as above] outer polymer film and said inner polymer film are not bonded to said stent matrixes [col. 4 ll. 49-63; liner and cover bond to each other, not matrix] outer and inner polymer film are partially bonded at meshes of the stent matrixes composed of said mesh metallic members [col. 10 ll. 28-35] outer and inner polymer film are bonded in the dot form [col. 4, ll. 63-68; significant "dots" of joined material exists between stent matrices], outer and inner polymer film are partially bonded to said stent matrixes [col. 2, ll. 45-50] outer and inner polymer film are bonded to said stent matrixes in the dot form [col. 4 ll. 63-68] outer and inner polymer film are flexible polymer films each having fine pores [col. 6 ll. 24-27] at portions where said outer and inner polymer film are not bonded to stent matrixes and outer and inner polymer film are not bonded to each other, spaces between outer and inner polymer film are filled with one or more selected from a group consisting of physiologically active substances [col. 11 ll. 1-6].

Dereume further teaches a stent comprising a stent matrix composed of a mesh tube of which diameter is extendable, a cylindrical outer polymer film overlaid on the outer periphery of said stent matrix, and a cylindrical inner polymer film laid on the inner periphery of said stent matrix [Fig. 1, col. 4, ll. 13-63], outer and inner polymer film are not bonded to stent matrix and are bonded to each other at least at some of meshes of said mesh stent matrix [col. 4 ll. 49-63], outer polymer film and said inner polymer film are bonded to each other in the dot form [col. 4 ll 63-68], the bonded portions are perforated [col. 6, ll. 64-68] outer polymer film and said inner polymer film are flexible polymer films having

Art Unit: 3709

fine pores [col. 6, ll. 64-68] at a portion where outer and inner polymer film are not bonded to each other, a space between said outer polymer film and said inner polymer film is filled with one or more selected from a group consisting of physiologically active substances [col. 11 ll. 1-6] films are coated with a biodegradable polymer [col. 10 ll. 28-39] biodegradable polymer contains a drug selected from a group consisting of heparin [col. 11 ll. 1-6], fine pores are spaced from each other at intervals of from 51 to 10000 microns [col. 6 ll. 24-28, 64-67], each pore has a diameter of from 5 to 500 microns [col. 6 ll. 24-28], polymer films are made of segmented polyurethane [col. 6, ll. 64-86], the thickness of said polymer films is from 10 to 100 microns [col. 13 ll. 5-7], polymer films are coated with a biodegradable polymer [col. 10 ll. 28-39], biodegradable polymer contains a drug selected from a group consisting of heparin [col. 11 ll. 1-6]

6. Method claims 15, 32, 33, 39, 40, 41, 44-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as best understood (see rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph above) as being anticipated by Edwin 6,245,099 as claimed.

A process comprising a step of forming a polymer film for outer layer by rotating a mold having a cylindrical inner bore about its axis and also supplying a liquid resin material into the mold; a step of supplying said stent matrix into said mold; a step of forming a polymer film for inner layer by rotating the mold about its axis and also supplying a liquid resin material into the mold; a step of releasing the stent matrix with the films from the mold. [col. 10 ll 59-65]

Edwin further teaches a process comprising a step of inserting a polymer film for inner layer into the stent matrix and overlaying a polymer film for outer layer onto the stent matrix; and a step of welding the respective polymer films to the stent matrix [col. 8 ll. 14-40], the welding is conducted by heating the respective polymer films [col. 8 ll. 35-40],

The respective polymer films and the stent matrix are pressurized from both sides during the welding, [col. 8 ll. 5-10] by inserting a mandrel to the polymer film for inner layer and applying pressures to the polymer film for outer layer in radial direction toward the middle line [ll. 34-40], perforating the polymer film of an intermediate product, formed by welding the polymer films to the stent matrix [ll. 34-40], the polymer films are tubular [Fig. 4], polymer films are coated with a biodegradable polymer [col. 2, ll. 13-19].

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. Claims 3, 4, 9, 16-19 and 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dereume. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to use the metals and polymers as claimed, since it has been held by the courts that selection of a prior art material on the basis of its suitability for its intended purpose is within the level of ordinary skill. *In re Leshing*, 125 USPQ 416 (CCPA 1960) and *Sinclair & Carroll Co. v. Interchemical Corp.*, 65 USPQ 297 (1945).



Art Unit: 3709

Claims 6, 24, 43 and 71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dereume as best understood (see rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, above). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to be significantly porous at evenly-spaced intervals, since it has been held by the courts that, where the only difference between the prior art and the claims was a recitation of relative dimensions of the claimed device, and a device having the claimed relative dimensions would not perform differently than the prior art device, the claimed device was not patentably distinct from the prior art device. *In Gardner v. TEC Systems, Inc.*, 725 F.2d 1338, 220 USPQ 777 (Fed. Cir. 1984), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 830, 225 USPQ 232 (1984),

Claims 23, 31 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Dereume, and further in view of Edwin. Dereume teaches the methods as described above, but fails to teach the use of a laser to perforate or heat the device, as taught by Edwin. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Dereume in view of Edwin, in order to create the perforation or pattern more accurately, as taught by Edwin, col. 8, ll. 45-50.

Regarding the claims 34-38, the applicant is respectfully advised that in considering the disclosure of a reference, it is proper to take into account not only specific teachings of the reference but also the inferences which one skilled in

Art Unit: 3709

the art would reasonably be expected to draw therefrom." *In re Preda*, 159 USPQ 342 (CCPA 1968). In this case, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to weld the devices using high-frequency dielectric heating, Joule heat, supersonic vibration, hot isostatic pressing or heat shrinkable films, instead of a generic "heating" as disclosed by Edwin, since one of ordinary skill would have recognized such methods as being one of the many means available in the prior art for welding, selection of a specific one over another being an obvious matter of meeting the specific requirements of a given application.

Claims 46-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Edwin, and further in view of Dereume. Edwin teaches the method of making a stent as described above, but fails to teach pore spacing, pore size, thickness of films, mesh metallic members, biodegradable polymers containing drugs, and that the drug is heparin, as taught by Dereume. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Edwin in view of Dereume, in order to increase the efficacy of the stent, increase biological tissue ingrowth, and decrease immune reaction, as taught by Dereume, col. 3. ll 10-16.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jonathan R. Stroud whose telephone number

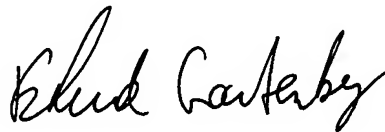
Art Unit: 3709

is 571-270-3070. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ehud Gartenberg can be reached on (571) 272-4828. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Jonathan Stroud/  
Art Unit 3709



**EHUD GARTENBERG**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**

6/19/07